



# ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

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## Technology and its Future Effect On the Government Printing Office

Prepared Remarks before the Joint Committee on Printing  
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Mr. Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing, I am pleased to be here today to discuss technology and its future effect on the Government Printing Office (GPO). I am gratified that the Joint Committee has placed this emphasis on technological modernization at GPO, and I look forward to your continued assistance and guidance in this vital area.

I recently returned from the second triennial conference of the International Government Printers' Association. Attended by representatives from 26 nations, the conference made it clear that the technology revolution affecting government printing is an international phenomenon. I personally had a number of in-depth discussions with other government printers, including the Queen's Printer for Canada, regarding their ongoing efforts to plan for and modernize the technologies used in their operations.

### Technology Trends: Government Information Community

Closer to home, the need to modernize the technologies used in GPO's printing and information dissemination operations has been made equally and abundantly clear. Three years ago, in *Informing the Nation*, the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) called on GPO to adopt an aggressive technological modernization program to reduce costs and improve services to Congress, Federal agencies, and the public. *Informing the Nation* still represents the best single attempt that I am aware of to systematically evaluate the information technology trends and issues confronting the Government today. GPO's strategic planning and modernization program must accommodate these trends and issues if we are to continue to perform our mission as a vital component of Federal information policy.

I concur with OTA that paper documents will continue to play a significant role in Federal information products and services for some time to come, due to the unique characteristics of paper formats as opposed to electronic formats: portability,

convenience and accessibility for multiple uses, and comparatively lower costs for high volume replication.

*The Federal depository library community has demonstrated a growing desire for Government information in electronic formats.*

I also agree, however, that there already has been a significant penetration of electronic technologies into the ways Federal information is produced and disseminated, that this trend is accelerating sharply, and that it will continue to accelerate well into the future. This penetration has been achieved by continued steady improvements in the price/performance of microcomputers, desktop and high-end electronic publishing systems, non-impact printers, and electronic scanners as well as rapid increases in the use of on-line information systems, including on-line information gateways, and optical disk technologies, particularly CD-ROM. For some kinds of information, such as bibliographic, technical, scientific, reference, and statistical information, the application of electronic information technologies has already achieved significant dimensions. For many other kinds of information, we can anticipate a marked increase in the use of electronic formats.

These trends are occurring not only in the Federal agencies that utilize GPO for reproduction services, but in the user community that relies on GPO for access to Government information. The Federal depository library community has demonstrated a growing desire for Government information in electronic formats. So have other user groups that rely on GPO's Sales of Publications Program--businesses, academia, public interest groups, research and scientific and technical organizations, and the general public.

### **Technology Trends: Private Sector Printing Industry**

The advances and trends in information technologies that were documented in *Informing the Nation* have also been felt throughout the American printing industry. There, however, the specific focus has been on the evolution of conventional printing technologies toward greater computerization and automation rather than the development of substitute electronic information products and services. These trends were discussed in *Printing 2000*, a major study sponsored by the Printing Industries of America, Inc., and released last September.

*Printing 2000* found that by the end of this decade, virtually all prepress work will be computerized. The study found also that press functions will become substantially more automated with particular improvements achieved in increased web press speeds and faster and more efficient makeready time, allowing web printers to pursue shorter run jobs. For an industry that has been plagued by chronic over-capacity, improved press capabilities will push larger printers into medium markets in order to utilize excess capacity more efficiently. Simultaneously, continued improvements are expected to be made in both black-and-white and color nonimpact printing technologies, increasing their competitiveness in short run printing.



## Technology Impacts on GPO

These technology trends in the public and private sectors have presented GPO with a number of critical challenges and opportunities, all of which are tied fundamentally to being responsive to the information needs of Congress, Federal agencies, and the public.

Where the support of the Government's creation, replication, and dissemination activities in paper formats is concerned, the immediate decade represents real opportunities to significantly lower the costs of original keyboarding in GPO's prepress operations by capturing the greatest possible volume of publishing data in electronic format. Currently this effort is already operating at high levels, with data being captured via scanned input, floppy disks, magnetic tapes, dial-up telephone lines, and fiber optic cables. In recent years an increased emphasis has been placed on this area through the expansion of Congressional and agency involvement in GPO's dial-up composition system and the issuance of our MICROCOMP software package. To further support this effort, we are also currently replacing our Atex composition system with a personal computer-based distributed architecture. There remains, however, the need to improve GPO's logically structured database standard to accommodate the proliferation of display-oriented standards and other database standards that are different from GPO's in order to enhance our direct support of agency electronic publishing efforts.

*It is in the area of reproducing and disseminating Government information in electronic formats, however, that GPO is presented with the greatest range of challenges.*

In GPO's press area, increased web press speeds and faster and more efficient makereadies offer GPO the opportunity to significantly reduce excess pressroom capacity. The replacement of current equipment with more efficient press capabilities will enable consolidation as new levels of efficiency are reached. As a result, GPO will be able to contract out an expanded volume of agency work--formerly retained in-plant to absorb excess capacity--to private sector firms where it can be performed less expensively. Additional adjustments to capacity can be made by greater utilization of demand printing technologies to perform short run work. More efficient prepress, press, and finishing technologies can also be utilized to reconfigure GPO's regional printing plants in order to optimize the range of products and services they provide to regional agencies.

It is in the area of reproducing and disseminating Government information in electronic formats, however, that GPO is presented with the greatest range of challenges. GPO already has a modest investment in this area in premastering published data for CD-ROM replication. We also have an investment in on-line electronic bulletin board dissemination in support of the Supreme Court's Project Hermes test project, and in the dissemination of Depository Library Program administrative information. We have been fully supportive of agency publishing in electronic formats--through the establishment of contracts for comprehensive electronic printing and publishing services and for CD-ROM formats--in our Printing Procurement Program, and we have expanded our dissemination of electronic formats--magnetic tapes, CD-ROM's, and diskettes--through our Sales of Publications and Depository Library Programs.

Based on our experience, I believe GPO is ready to expand electronic products and services. The issue that confronts us is the extent to which GPO should equip itself to reproduce deliverable electronic products, such as CD-ROM's and diskettes, and the extent to which GPO should implement additional electronic hardware to support Federal on-line dissemination to Government information users.

In the first case, my view is that GPO should concentrate its staff capabilities and expertise in our Printing Procurement Program to support the procurement of electronic formats for Federal agencies. GPO has an established track record in procuring these kinds of products and services. At the same time I see no reason to increase the Government's costs by establishing in-plant capabilities to perform tasks that can be performed as efficiently by private sector firms.

*Continued advances in microcomputer and telecommunications technologies appear to have brought the concept of GPO as a gateway or window to on-line Federal information services within the realm of fiscal possibility, particularly if this goal is approached incrementally.*

In the second case, however, I believe that there is sound justification for expanding GPO's participation in providing the Depository Library Program with improved access to Government information through on-line database services. I have come to this conclusion based on my assessment that

GPO must become involved in this area to meet the increasing needs of the public served by the Depository Library Program. The implementation of on-line services for the Depository Library Program can be used to cross-fertilize GPO's involvement in on-line dissemination through our Sales of Publications Program.

There is no denying that our involvement in this area will initially involve increased expenses. But those expenses will very likely prove to be a great deal lower than once was imagined. Continued advances in microcomputer and telecommunications technologies appear to have brought the concept of GPO as a gateway or window to on-line Federal information services within the realm of fiscal possibility, particularly if this goal is approached incrementally. And so we intend to devote an increased focus on that goal in this decade.

### **On-Line Services for Congress**

Another reason that we need to increase our focus on that goal is the role we must assume in the implementation of on-line information services for Congress. Indeed, as *Informing the Nation* pointed out, the role of GPO with respect to electronic products and services for Congress could be quite different from the role it plays for Federal agencies. GPO is an ideal locus for a major capital investment in a technical infrastructure to support Congress' information needs, due to our central role in Congressional publishing activities and, indeed, because many of our existing electronic information functions have been developed primarily to serve Congress. And the fact that GPO is in the Legislative Branch itself would obviate separation of powers concerns that have hindered fuller GPO participation in agency electronic information activities in recent years.



Last year I was provided with an innovative proposal prepared by the Honorable Pat Roberts to implement an on-line information system for the daily *Congressional Record*. We reviewed this proposal carefully and prepared a detailed analysis that was reported back to Congressman Roberts, the Joint Committee, and others.

Fundamentally, our analysis concluded that there is a strong rationale for GPO to develop an on-line version of the *Record* based on the benefits that would accrue to Congress and other users. Our analysis also concluded, however, that several issues remain unresolved. For example, without a significant change in Congress' "revise and extend" rule to provide for more substantial electronic input in the production of the *Record*, GPO will still require a sizable night-side prepress workforce to process *Record* data into publishable form. While all possible efforts will continue to be made to effect economies in the creation process of the daily *Record*, this requirement will continue to represent the single greatest obstacle to eliminating the need for original keyboarding in our prepress operation in the coming years.

In addition, the cost-effectiveness of an on-line version of the *Record* will depend greatly on how the system is developed, configured, staffed, and utilized. The costs of system development, equipment acquisition, operation, and maintenance for an on-line *Record* directed only at Congress, which at present are unknown, might lead to cost increases in the *Record* program--at least in short term--if there are no immediate offsetting changes in the production and distribution of printed *Record* copies.

Indeed, the proposal is based on the assumption that an on-line *Record* would supplant--rather than supplement--hard copies currently provided to Congress. The House's experience with the HIS on-line *Record*, however, shows only a marginal decrease in hard-copies distributed there since the HIS system went on-line in 1987. While this effect may be attributable to other factors, my view is that the current demand for *Record* hard copies will continue on Capitol Hill at least into the near future, with an on-line system supplementing the information contained in hard copies. Thus the costs of the *Record* program are likely to increase in the short term with the implementation of an on-line version. In addition, other cost increases may occur as the result of secondary demand for access to the on-line version by other statutory recipients of the *Record*, such as depository libraries.

These observations notwithstanding, however, these factors should not be construed as insurmountable barriers to initiating the development of an on-line *Record* system. In my view, a major restructuring of the *Congressional Record* program is well within the realm of technological feasibility, and efforts should now be undertaken to make an electronic *Record* a reality. After all we are now well within the Information Age, and the legislative process--which above all is an information-intensive process--deserves to be served by the best possible information technology and systems available. That requirement is at the heart of GPO's statutory mission.

More pragmatically, the system architecture for an on-line *Record* will inevitably lead to long-run savings for both Congress and the taxpayer since it will create opportunities for providing additional on-line information services to Congress. Once this first major step is taken, it will be possible to make a significant number of Congressional

information products available on-line.

These conclusions have been supported by comments we received on our analysis from a wide variety of interested parties. In my view, this feedback represents an agreement on the salient points we initially developed. It was universally agreed, for example, that an on-line *Record*, especially with some continuing hard copy demand which must be anticipated at least for the short term, would cost more than the present costs for the *Congressional Record* program. However, it is equally clear that there is agreement that the benefits of an on-line *Record*, both tangible and intangible, would exceed the costs. Additionally, it is clear that over the long term, an on-line *Record* will achieve savings for both the *Record* program and in the eventual conversion of other printed Congressional products to on-line formats. Finally, the reviewers were unanimous that this project could be completed in a more reasonable timeframe, once it is commenced.

Five years ago, under the direction of the Joint Committee, GPO attempted to create an on-line system for the *Congressional Record* with its principal focus on Senate use. Unfortunately the project was canceled in 1989, based on the conclusion that the technology had not yet been sufficiently developed to permit the project's successful implementation. However, a new GPO on-line *Record* project, if properly structured and configured for both the Senate and the House, could be successful today. Our analysis of Congressman Roberts' proposal concluded that it is time to build an consensus on the specific features and capabilities for an on-line *Record* system and to then move quickly to building a demonstration version for interactive review, comment, and feedback. We are in that consensus-building stage now and we look forward to continued cooperation with the Joint Committee and Congress as we move ahead with this important project.

### **Technology Impact on GPO's Employees**

Beginning at the hearing on my confirmation as Public Printer in March 1990 and since then, I have repeatedly stated that we will always want to remain mindful of the impact of new technology on GPO's employees. By this I mean that we will want to provide the necessary re-training and cross-training to give our employees the skills they will need to operate new technologies. I have noted that GPO historically has a good record in the area of re-training and cross-training, as was demonstrated during GPO's conversion from hot metal typesetting to electronic photocomposition in the 1970's. GPO successfully completed this conversion with a minimum of occupational dislocation. Equally important, our employees' skills proved to be invaluable to the conversion process.

I want to continue the record GPO has built in the re-training and cross-training of employees to work with new technology. Accordingly, we have made training a separate module of our strategic planning process, with the objective of determining our future needs for training and retooling GPO's training capabilities to provide for future needs.

I also want to ensure that the appropriate mechanisms are in place to compensate our employees fairly for any adjustments to their work involving new technologies or technical processes. I am pleased to report that we just recently achieved a significant



breakthrough on this objective. The wage agreement between GPO and the Joint Bargaining Committee on GPO Unions (JBC) that was concluded on June 10, 1991, and ratified by the union's membership on June 13, includes, for the first time, new procedures for establishing wage rates for employees who are assigned to operate new equipment or machinery that replaces existing equipment and that significantly changes employees' previous duties, skills, efforts, functions, and responsibilities. The agreement also includes provisions to establish new wage rates for employees who have experienced a significant change in their duties, skills, efforts, functions, and responsibilities irrespective of any new equipment or machinery.

With respect to the impact of new technology, the agreement provides that notification will be made when new equipment has been ordered to replace existing equipment, affords the opportunity for negotiation on its impact, outlines the parameters of discussions involving the establishment of new pay rates, and establishes a system for binding mediation-arbitration by a neutral party selected jointly by GPO and the JBC. Any lower pay rates established as a result of this process shall only be applicable to any employees hired, promoted, or voluntarily assigned after the new rate has been established. Nothing in the agreement prevents GPO from introducing new equipment, machinery, or methods, nor from assigning employees. Similar procedures were also established for negotiating new pay rates for significant changes in employee duties, skills, efforts, functions, and responsibilities that occur irrespective of new machinery or equipment.

I am very pleased that we reached an amicable settlement on these provisions, for I believe they will be key to both protecting and promoting the welfare of GPO's employees who will be vital to the success of future plans, as well as allowing GPO to transform the workplace in response to technological change. I congratulate the representatives of GPO management and labor who were responsible for reaching this agreement. In combination with our expanded and retooled training effort, I believe that these provisions represent a fundamental building block in our planned modernization of GPO.

## GPO in the Twenty-First Century

Over the last decade, there has been an increasing interest in how GPO sees itself--structurally and operationally--

as it enters the twenty-first century. The trends that are occurring now in the Government information community and the private sector printing industry suggest a picture of how GPO is likely to be configured by the end of this decade.

*GPO's future mission will be to assist Congress and Federal agencies in the creation and replication of information in a cost-effective manner, and to provide efficient and effective means for disseminating and using that information for the public.*

Simply put, GPO's future mission will be to assist Congress and Federal agencies in the creation and replication of information in a cost-effective manner, and to provide efficient and effective means for disseminating and using that information for the public. This mission is, in fact, no different from GPO's traditional mission. It will, however, require that GPO embrace and advance the use of electronic technologies, methods,

techniques, and strategies to accomplish that mission. And it is essential that GPO must become competitive in every product and service we offer, both internally and externally. Cost-effectiveness and efficiency are and will remain the basic watchwords by which GPO's operations must be conducted.

Overall I believe GPO is destined to be transformed from a printing office dominated by the traditional graphic arts crafts to an information-processing operation dominated by electronic information creation, replication, and dissemination. Printing, however, will not disappear altogether. Indeed, continued improvements in computerized prepress technologies, short-run printing technologies, and nonimpact and on-demand printing will enable GPO to consolidate its in-plant printing and binding operations throughout this decade. The key variable in this process will be the degree of progress that we make in implementing an on-line system for disseminating the *Congressional Record* and other Congressional information. Achieving greater efficiency in capturing data for the *Record* and other products could lead to dramatic reductions in the staffing requirements for GPO's production operations, particularly prepress. Similar technology and staffing consolidation will occur in GPO's field printing operations.

The emergence of print-on-demand technologies, in particular, is likely to be a key factor in the consolidation process. These technologies will allow the cost-effective replication and faster turnaround of small quantities of printed materials. They will also allow the selective printing of only the precise content the user wants to read or review, saving substantial resources, money, and time. While GPO could house some print-on-demand capabilities in its own facilities, the bulk of these capabilities could be located on a distributed basis directly in user facilities. Print-on-demand technologies, however, remain expensive, and their per-page costs are not likely to be driven down to levels approximating the per-page costs of printed products manufactured with improved conventional press technologies. Thus, there will continue to be a place for such technologies, although on a considerably reduced scale than today.

Along with its printing and other replication functions, GPO is likely to take on the role of "joint creator" with its clients--not in actually creating the information, but in creating its form. This will require a closer alignment of GPO with its clients that is different from its role as a passive production facility. It will require GPO to form teams of problem-solvers who will work in concert with clients to create information in optimum formats--whether ink-on-paper or electronic, or some combination of both--to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective mix of replication and dissemination options available. Thus, the role of GPO in the twenty-first century will become more clearly one of an "information partner" with its clients. As an active partner, GPO will have an expanding role in advising clients how to achieve the best value for the lowest cost.

In its role as "information partner," the GPO of the twenty-first century is also likely to continue to require a Printing Procurement operation. Because of the anticipated gradual decline in the ink-on-paper products currently required by the Government, however, this Program is likely to also be consolidated into a smaller scope. At the same time, the Program is likely to require a substantially different mix of skills involving the procurement of electronic products and services, and may indeed be extended in scope to include providing assistance to agencies in managing the information creation, replication,



and dissemination life cycle in electronic formats. It is also conceivable that our procurement staff will be determined to function more effectively on an increasingly decentralized basis nationwide, perhaps through the expansion of small, specialized procurement operations.

It is in GPO's Superintendent of Documents operations, however, that I foresee the most pronounced transformation. There, the increased dissemination of electronic formats--including on-line information services--will require both substantial technological change as well as a fundamental restructuring of our Sales and Depository Library Programs.

*The increased dissemination of electronic formats--including on-line information services--will require both substantial technological change as well as a fundamental restructuring of our Sales and Depository Library Programs.*

In our Sales Program, while our mail order and bookstore operations will continue to serve a valuable purpose for providing access to printed formats and electronic deliverables, over time their activities may begin to decline as home and business computer networks continue to proliferate. As the use of on-line information dissemination by Congress and Federal agencies increases, the Sales Program is likely to assume greater importance as a locus for "one-stop" shopping for access to these services, at the very least for access to a useful directory of available information services.

The Depository Library Program of the twenty-first century will provide fuller, more timely, and more effective access to Government information services. It also will assist in the on-going transformation of the concept of the library itself from a mere repository of books and documents to a vibrant, interactive information center serving local communities and featuring a wide variety of information services.

There are a number of technologies that can be utilized to make the Depository Library Program of the twenty-first century a reality. Certainly, we expect the dissemination of Government publications in deliverable electronic formats to continue and expand.

Practical and useful access by depository libraries to on-line databases will present a number of challenges, particularly since we do not anticipate any significant decrease in the number of depository libraries served by GPO by the end of this decade. These challenges involve the geographical dispersion of existing depository libraries, their distance--in many cases--from installed high-speed telecommunications capabilities, and the large volumes of Government information that will require transmission. Theoretically, the application of a satellite transmission capability to the Depository Library Program would offer the most efficient and cost-effective means of disseminating large volumes of information electronically and instantaneously to depository libraries on a regular, on-going basis. However, at this point in time a satellite transmission capability would clearly have to be characterized as a long-term solution.

In the meantime, there are more immediate and feasible technologies for enhancing depository library access to on-line Government information. Access to on-line databases

can be expanded through current telecommunications technologies. Networks--such as the proposed National Research and Education Network (NREN)--hold particular promise in effectively disseminating information.

We will continue to monitor the usefulness of these technologies, and others, in our strategic planning efforts. I want to ensure that GPO plays the appropriate, active role in supporting and assisting in the development of these concepts and their application to a more effective Depository Library Program in the twenty-first century.

### **Strategic Planning Process**

Obviously, getting there from here--transforming GPO as an institution--will be a complex and perhaps lengthy process. Because of the continuing climate of fiscal constraints, it is more likely to be evolutionary than revolutionary. But it will move forward nevertheless, and it is achievable within the very near future. After all, it took the Government less than ten years to put a man on the moon after that plan was first announced. Surely the transformation of GPO into an effective, modern information creation, replication, and dissemination facility can be achieved within a similar or shorter timeframe.

As GPO's institutional transformation occurs, guidance and assistance from the Joint Committee and Congress will be critical to the successful achievement of our goals. Equally important will be the participation of all of the various stakeholders in GPO's mission: the Congressional offices, the Federal agencies, and the public that GPO serves; the library and public access communities; GPO's employees and their labor representatives; suppliers and equipment manufacturers; the private sector printing and information industries; and other concerns. All of these stakeholders must and will have a share and a say in GPO's future. To accomplish that purpose, we are currently preparing the document that will provide for that broad degree of input and guide our transformation: GPO's strategic vision.

I personally regard the development of our strategic vision and plan as one of the most important goals of my administration, second only to assuring that the immediate needs of Congress, Federal agencies, and the public for the reproduction and dissemination of Government information are met in an efficient, cost-effective, and economical manner. Our planning process was developed in-house, rather than by an outside contractor, based on my judgment that GPO possesses the resources and expertise to develop a plan that is both comprehensive and workable. The planning effort is not a routine staff function, but instead is being directed and guided by my Deputy Public Printer.

Our planning effort comprises eight separate modules, or building blocks, all focused on the end goal of producing a methodology and a timetable for realizing the institutional transformation of GPO. The activities and goals of these modules are as follows:



**Workforce Analysis:**

*Activity:* Gather data on the present workforce and project attrition rates through the decade by function and organization.

*Goal:* To determine the recruitment and training needs of each GPO organization for the next 10 years.

**Product Stratification Matrix:**

*Activity:* Analyze present products and services and project changes in demand during the next decade.

*Goal:* Determine the products and services that will be required by GPO's clients during the next decade and beyond.

**Training:**

*Activity:* Gather data on present training efforts and determine our resources for future training.

*Goal:* Determine training needs for the future and retool GPO's efforts to provide for those training needs.

**Equipment:**

*Activity:* Analyze present equipment capabilities and explore technologies that should be introduced into GPO's future.

*Goal:* In concert with the Product Stratification Matrix, determine the technology needed to meet customer needs in the future.

**Facilities:**

*Activity:* Analyze present facilities and explore alternatives available.

*Goal:* Determine the proper type and location of GPO's future facilities.

**Financial Resources:**

*Activity:* Analyze GPO's financial strength and resources, and explore alternatives available.

*Goal:* Determine the financial resources that will be needed and the availability of those resources.

**Organizational Structure:**

*Activity:* Analyze current and past GPO organizational structures.

*Goal:* Determine the proper GPO organization to best meet future products and capabilities.

**Legislative Environment:**

*Activity:* Analyze the changes needed in Title 44 to accommodate the GPO of the future.

*Goal:* Determine the legislative changes that will be required.

Work began in these areas early this year. We have already completed work in several areas, and it is currently undergoing internal review.

We have completed our analysis of employee retirement and attrition trends over the coming decade and have arrived at an estimate of our workforce availability by the year 2001, assuming no additional hiring takes place between now and then. This analysis has revealed specific workforce vulnerabilities that will need to be addressed by recruitment and retraining over the next ten years. It also has highlighted a significant opportunity to transform the GPO workforce during this decade without adversely affecting the career of any current GPO employee.

We have completed our analysis of the printing workload GPO will most likely be required to perform through the end of the decade, adjusting for estimated vulnerability to the introduction of substitute electronic products and services. This analysis will serve as the basis for developing our equipment, recruitment, and training needs.

We have completed recommendations to establish a training program at GPO that will be responsive to the training needs dictated by GPO's strategic plan.

We have developed preliminary conclusions regarding our facilities and have completed our initial review of GPO's financial strength and resources. We are also moving rapidly to final conclusions on the equipment needs that we intend to present to the Joint Committee in August, 1991.

We have completed the design of the new organizational and managerial structure that we believe will be best suited to accomplishing GPO's transformation. This structure is predicated on restructuring all GPO functions on the basis of clear financial measurements and goals, and investing the various GPO organizations with a gain-sharing approach to accomplishing GPO's goals and objectives.

Finally, we have commenced an analysis of the provisions of Title 44 to determine which, if any, changes will be necessary to accommodate the future we envision for GPO. We expect to conclude this analysis in the near future. We will transmit our recommendations for change to the Joint Committee.

All of the work we have accomplished to date, along with our strategic vision of GPO in the twenty-first century, is described in a draft document entitled *GPO/2001: Vision for a New Millennium*. This document is currently undergoing internal review. We plan to transmit it to the Joint Committee for review and comment later this summer.

Beyond the development of a vision of GPO's future, however, lies its implementation. We are already making plans so that during the summer and fall months ahead we can develop the required implementation plans which will allow the strategic vision of GPO to be realized. These implementation plans are described in *GPO/2001*. As that document describes, key project teams are being formed to develop each implementation plan that is required. Each implementation plan will itself identify the key steps that must be taken to accomplish GPO's future mission, and will set forth the specific timetables by which these steps and tasks must be completed.

As the implementation plans are completed, they will be condensed and combined into a final master *Blueprint for a New Millennium*, which will be published to allow all of



GPO's stakeholders to have a clear idea of where we are heading together, so that we can all mutually understand the challenges that lie ahead, prepare for them together, and accomplish GPO's future together.

### **Other Management Actions are Continuing**

As you know, however, we have not put the modernization of GPO on hold while we have been preparing our strategic vision. In our Sales and Depository Library Programs, for example, the expansion of our involvement in the dissemination of electronic formats has continued. As we reported to the Joint Committee in January of this year, we have devised an action plan to ensure that Congress' information needs are met in heavy, end-of-session workload periods, and we are continuing to meet with Federal agency representatives to work out more efficient, cost-effective methods for fulfilling their information needs.

The successful management reforms we implemented last year to reduce costs and improve services are continuing. And three months ago we submitted a major GPO capital equipment procurement package for the Joint Committee's review, which was approved. Thus our efforts to move GPO forward with long-overdue improvements are proceeding apace, and we appreciate the support we have had from the Joint Committee and Congress.

### **Conclusion**

Mr. Chairman, over the last several years there has been a great deal of debate and speculation about GPO's future role in the Government's information activities. That debate has been informative and valuable. But I submit that now is the time to move forward. We have a vision of GPO's future, a vision that is in accord with known technology developments and trends. We have made the commitment to obtain the broadest possible range of input and advice from GPO's stakeholders, and we will soon release the product to obtain that input: *GPO/2001*. And we are prepared to act on that vision, as we have consistently demonstrated over the last year through our actions to improve GPO's operations. We are on the verge of a new era for GPO, and with your guidance and assistance that era will soon become a reality.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Joint Committee today. This completes my prepared statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions the Joint Committee may have.



## **JCP Announces GPO WINDO As Central Source for Federal Electronic Databases**

*[The following notice was released by the Joint Committee on Printing on July 11, 1991.]*

Congressman Charlie Rose (D-NC), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, today announced the introduction of H.R. 2772, the "GPO Wide Information Network for Data Online Act of 1991," to be known as the "GPO WINDO."

The GPO WINDO is intended to establish the U.S. Government Printing Office as a single point of public access to a wide range of federal electronic databases. The GPO WINDO would initially offer access to a number of existing on-line products, and gradually expand to offer additional products as they are created and made available. In some cases GPO would maintain the databases, in others GPO would simply provide a gateway into on-line information systems maintained by other Government agencies.

"The Government Printing Office has been the focal point of the Federal Government's information distribution system for over 100 years. Because of this longstanding history of service, GPO is uniquely situated to assume the lead role in expanding information distribution services to modern electronic formats," Chairman Rose said.

The bill provides that individuals seeking access to the databases would be charged fees that approximate the incremental cost of dissemination. Federal depository libraries would be given free access to the databases.

"Government information ought to be available to taxpayers in the simplest and least expensive manner possible. American taxpayers should not have to wade through an information maze, nor should they have to pay unreasonable prices to buy back government information created by tax dollars in the first place," Rose added.

"Further," Chairman Rose noted, "the Joint Committee on Printing has begun its exploration into GPO's role in providing access to electronic data in a series of recent hearings. I am convinced that GPO can and should provide this access. H.R. 2772 will provide us with a starting point for further consideration of this issue."

For additional information please contact Rick Oleszewski or Faye Padgett at 202-224-5241.





## Depository Administration Branch Activities, 1991

*[Sheila McGarr, Chief, Depository Administration Branch (DAB), presented the following at the Federal Documents Task Force meeting at the American Library Association on Saturday, June 29, 1991.]*

DAB consists of three subordinate units: the Information Processing Unit, the Acquisitions and Classification Section, and the Micrographics Section. Key responsibilities of the Information Processing Unit (IPU) include the following: preparation of publications and keyboarding of information for paper and electronic shipping lists; Depository Distribution and Information System (DDIS) transactions include inputting selection changes (additions and deletions); generating item surveys; preparing correction shipping lists; and issuing the "List of Classes" and the "Inactive or Discontinued List".

Status of IPU activities: the Item Selection Update Cycle concludes July 5, 1991. The Unit usually receives 100,000 changes during this period. Selections become effective October 1, 1991. The new format for the annual item selection printout is a hit - libraries liked the 'blank' instead of the 'N' next to non-selected item numbers. The June "List of Classes" is in production now with estimated delivery to depositories in late July. Special survey 91-300, in preparation for mailing in mid-July, contains two more CD-ROMs from Census: "American Housing Survey" and the "Current Population Survey" and three more miscellaneous electronic products item numbers.

Key responsibilities of the Acquisitions and Classification Section (ACS):

(A) Respond to Regional Printing Procurement Office (RPPO) by fax to order publications; provide depository counts to agencies and to Customer Service's Requisition Section as requested; initiate requisitions for reprinting of shortages; and obtain copies of fugitive documents through telephone calls and/or by initiating letters.

(B) Classify and establish new Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs) classification numbers for all U.S. Government publications in all formats received - for shipping lists, for conversion to microfiche, for the "Publications Reference File", and received in the mail; answer both telephone and letter inquiries from librarians; initiate corrections of errors.

Status of ACS activities: The "GPO Classification Manual" was last revised in 1987. It is being revised and updated now. If anyone wants to make suggestions, send them to Sheila McGarr. The section is normalizing acquisition of electronic products with surveys, claims, etc., the same as for paper and microfiche products. Depository librarians should send inquiries about new electronic products to ACS. Staff will try to acquire them and put notices in the new "E-Report" in Administrative Notes. A major difficulty is that federal agencies do not recognize the requirement under Title 44 to supply electronic publications to the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). It is a financial burden to agencies to supply copies to FDLP if they don't use GPO's CD-ROM procurement services. There is a backlog of 1,000 letters (acquisitions and classification combined -- many on the same topic) and over 2,000 books awaiting classification.

Status of several products:

**TIGER/Line CD-ROMs** (C 3.279: item 0154-E) will be distributed on a flow basis from June - September;

**Regional Economic Information System CD-ROM** from the Bureau of Economic Analysis was not produced through GPO. LPS staff talked with the Commerce Department about trying to acquire it for depositories, but its availability is unclear at this time;

**Foreign Relations of U.S.** (S 1.1: items 0872-B and 0872-C) - 690 libraries wanted paper and 280 wanted microfiche. GPO will reprint the approximately 35 volumes, a process which will take many months to complete;

**Congressional Record** - Printing of volumes 131 (1985) and higher for the regionals is "on hold" pending evaluation for commercial procurement;

**Sailing Directions (Enroute)** (D 5.317: item 0378-D) - Over 30 volumes have been acquired and will be reprinted;

**History of the Senate, v. 2,** (Byrd book) is expected in mid-July and will be distributed to all depositories;

**Beyond Rhetoric** - (National Commission on Children) - Stock is expected by July 10 and shipment will be expedited under item number 1089.

Key responsibilities of the Micrographics Section: Manage 12 microfiche contracts; type print orders and receipts for the contracts; receive, verify and transfer stock; perform random sampling and quality assurance inspection; type microfiche shipping lists; prepare the "Cumulative Finding Aid for Congressional Bills and Resolutions" and the "Union List of Item Selections" in microfiche.

Status of activities:

**EEOC Case Decisions** (Y 3.Eq 2:18/ item number 1059-A-02) - LPS expects to receive all FY 91 decisions in October and then will duplicate them for depositories;

**Toxic Release Inventory** fiche - LPS expects to receive silver second generation fiche in late July and then will duplicate a corrected 1987 version and new 1988 version;

**National Wetlands Inventory** (I 49.6/7-2: items 0611-W-01 to 53) - LPS just received more fiche for duplication;

**NTIS/GPO Interagency Agreement**, mentioned by the Public Printer at the Depository Library Council in Boston - The demonstration project was a success. GPO will forward an interagency agreement to the Joint Committee on Printing for its approval in August.



The Micrographics operation has been a Poseidon adventure since the tidal wave from the August 1987 contractor default. There are staff constraints, particularly since December 1990. Since then DAB has lost three typists and one fork lift driver, and one contractor filed for bankruptcy. Our heads are still above water as we swim toward the open sea. There are over 5,000 titles still awaiting conversion.



United States Government Printing Office  
Washington, DC 20401

ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER  
(Superintendent of Documents)

July 15, 1991

Dear Documents Librarian:

The Department of State has notified the Library Programs Service (LPS) that a publication containing confidential information was distributed in error. The issuing agency discovered the mistake when LPS requested stock to fill rainchecks. This document, Senior Seminar, Thirty-Third Session, is "required for official use only for strictly administrative or operational purposes" under provisions of Title 44 U.S.C. §1902.

Descriptive information on this publication:

Title: **Senior Seminar, Thirty-Third Session**  
Shipping list #: 90-0692-P  
Shipping list date: November 1, 1990  
Item #: 0876  
SuDocs #: S 1.2:Se 4

I am requesting that you immediately withdraw this publication and destroy it by any means that will prevent disclosure of its contents. Thank you for your cooperation and prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

*Wayne Kelley*

WAYNE P. KELLEY  
Assistant Public Printer  
(Superintendent of Documents)

## ELECTRONIC CORNER

### CD-ROM Software & Policy on Assistance to the User

**Question:** What is your library's current policy regarding the provision of staff assistance with the various electronic products in your depository?

**Question:** What is the difference between the "Go" and the "EXTRACT" public domain software provided to depositories for use with the Bureau of the Census CD-ROMs? How are libraries making software available for using these CD-ROMs?

**Response:** Duncan Aldrich, Documents Librarian from the University of Nevada, Reno, submitted the following description of his library's policies and operations regarding the various CD-ROM products and software available in his library's depository. Special focus is on materials provided by the Bureau of the Census. Because of the length of the article, it will continue in future issues of Administrative Notes. Thank you, Duncan!

### CDs in the Documents Reference Room

The recent influx of electronic publications into depository libraries has created something of a management nightmare. Immediate logistical problems, such as acquiring equipment upon which to operate these new products, have plagued some librarians. A more universal problem, however, has been the lack of established policies that define how electronic publications fit into depository library operations. Without definite policies, the documents department staff will experience significant stress generated by the uncertainties of functioning in a new work environment. In particular, policies must be established that define for staff members precisely what level of reference service they are expected to provide to library patrons on electronic products. Once such policies have been clearly established, the staff must be trained to provide that service.

To cope with electronic publications, many depository librarians have initiated a simple unwritten policy -- ignore them, find a deep drawer, don't even load them on microcomputer workstations. At the other extreme, some libraries have attempted to provide intensive service wherein library staff have used dBase or other database software to generate customized tables for patrons. While many librarians will entertain ethical objections to the first tactic, few will have adequate staff to even consider the second.

The Government Publications Department (GPD) at the University of Nevada, Reno, has tried to identify a middle ground between these extremes. We have established a written policy that identifies three levels of access to all electronic information products housed in the department, whether the products are depository, non-depository, or commercial. The policy delineates which of the three levels of service the GPD staff is



expected to provide and, by default, defines what level of competency is expected of patrons. In the following, Bureau of the Census CD products are used to demonstrate a specific application of that policy.

### **The Policy:**

It is expected that all GPD reference personnel will have a "thorough knowledge" of electronic bibliographic tools in the GPD reference area. "Thorough knowledge" is defined as competency in using these tools and the ability to introduce patrons to their use. The electronic tools currently included in this category are IMPACT (Monthly Catalog), the United Nations Index, and all CIS and CASSIS indexes.

"Thorough knowledge" will also apply to some specific electronic publications/databases distributed through the depository library program. In this case, "thorough knowledge" is defined as the competency to instruct users in the major software features available in each product. Products that fall into this category are the Public Law 94-171 Census of Population and Housing, 1986-87 County Business Patterns, 1988 County and City Data Book, and Foreign Trade Data (Exports and Imports) when operated under the Census windows (GO) software.

It is expected that all GPD reference personnel will have a more "general knowledge" of the availability of electronic databases in GPD that are not bibliographic in nature. "General knowledge" is defined as knowing what electronic products are available in the Department, and the ability to identify for patrons databases that may be appropriate for their research needs. "General knowledge" may also be expected on specific products or software. At this time, "general knowledge" of software is limited to EXTRACT. "General knowledge" of CD products is limited to the Congressional Record and the Foreign Trade Data Bank.

GPD reference staff is expected to have a "rudimentary knowledge" regarding use of all non-bibliographic electronic information products not listed above. "Rudimentary knowledge" is defined as knowing where the product and its documentation are located, knowing which microworkstation to use, knowing how to boot the product, and knowing how to exit from the product. Technical information on booting, etc. is contained in the following sections of this document. The intentional implication of this policy is that patrons, not library staff, are responsible for providing levels of competency in manipulating GPD electronic information products.

\*\*\* To Be Continued In The Next Issue \*\*\*



## President Bush at WHCLIS

*Administration of George Bush, 1991 / July 10*

### Remarks at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services

*July 10, 1991*

Thank you all very much for that welcome, and may I thank our marvelous band over there who brought us the music. What a job they always do. And may I, at the outset of these comments, thank those who have served and worked so hard to make this successful event a reality—Charles Reid, the Chairman of the White House Conference—[*applause*]. I'm glad his family's out there. [*Laughter*] Richard Akeroyd, the Cochairman; and Jean Curtis, Joseph Fitzsimmons, and all the rest of you out there who have participated in this very active and, I am told, successful conference. And welcome to all the State delegates out there.

First, let me say I am delighted to be here. I just checked in with the boss of the East Wing of the White House—that is Barbara Pierce Bush—[*laughter*—and she was just so pleased with the response, and she is so intimately involved in the work of all of you, but of many of you specifically in this room. And I just wanted to say that I appreciate very much your kindness and courtesy to her.

Since Presidents seem to get their own libraries—[*laughter*—goes with the territory—it's nice not to worry that one of you will try to collect my overdue fines. [*Laughter*]

I'm proud of our country's libraries. And you know, a member of my family wrote a book that's available in most of them. Ironically, Millie is not allowed to get a library card. [*Laughter*] And there's a great injustice and discrimination out there. [*Laughter*] Incidentally, that book—it just shows you the power of books. That book, which was written to benefit Barbara's educational foundation—maybe she mentioned it this morning, I don't know—but it is raised for that educational cause over \$1,100,000. It shows you the power of books and the power of what can happen. And I know you all understand what I mean by that.

You know, Franklin Delano Roosevelt once gave his son James some advice that I've always tried to follow; sometimes I fail. To give a good speech, he said, you must

“be sincere, you must be brief, and be seated.” [*Laughter*] Well, I promise to do all three, not because I'm not enthralled with the work of the conference but because tomorrow Barbara and I leave for Maine, where I will be receiving the Japanese Prime Minister—[*applause*—Kennebunkport contingent over here—[*laughter*—and receive the Japanese Prime Minister and then go on—we both head abroad for the G-7 meeting and then on to Greece and Turkey. So, you've caught us at the beginning or at the end of a busy week, and the beginning of another one.

But I am glad to be here with you today, because this magnificent event builds upon years of hard work. And let's face it: the world has changed dramatically since the last White House Conference on Library and Information Services. The thirst for freedom has swept aside the acceptance of tyranny. New and amazing technologies have made ideas accessible to everyone. Books, faxes, computer disks, television broadcasts have simply shattered the reign of ignorance and created a whole new world of enterprise, competition, and with it, intellectual growth.

So, you have come together from across this land to honor a common, exciting dream, the dream of making this the greatest nation that it can possibly be.

Your poster captures beautifully the essence of this challenge. The background picture of the world emphasizes the fact that we now live in a world united by information highways and joined in productive competition. The three photographs superimposed over that globe represent your three goals: literacy, productivity, and democracy. An open book, surrounded by other books, reminds us that the quest for the future begins with literacy. And again, with great pride, Barbara has joined many of you, and she has devoted a great deal of time to this fundamental and important cause because, you see, she knows and you all know better than most Americans that to open a book is to open the doors of opportunity. Illiteracy bars those doors, and it wastes our most precious resource, our minds.

Second on your poster is a photo of a computer keyboard. Now, I can talk about



*July 10 / Administration of George Bush, 1991*

computers now. [Laughter] Marginally qualified to talk about computers now. [Laughter] But seriously, part of our education America 2000 strategy is that nobody is too old to learn, and I think it's a very important concept. So, a couple of months ago I decided to keep up with our grandchildren, not just in Nintendo, but I mean in trying to learn how to run one of these things. So, I started taking lessons. And it's amazing, youngsters understand the technology upon which our future rests, and we've got to rush to catch up with them.

Technology can make us more productive as a society, and information technology arms us with unprecedented power. Our kids will need high-tech skills to compete in the global marketplace of the 21st century. And we already know they have the character: we've seen them create a computer industry out of virtually nothing. And in the Gulf, we've seen them turn these sophisticated weapons into not what some would want us have believe are totally tools of destruction, in this instance, tools of liberation. And if we want to let our national spirit soar, we must cultivate ideas and knowledge. Perhaps no one will play a bigger role in setting the American spirit aloft than the very people in this room.

You will help us explore and conquer a new electronic frontier. Already, these fiber optic cables carry billions of pieces of information in a wire as thin as a strand of hair. Satellite systems beam information around the world. Computers combine music and video and text for interactive teaching systems, opening up whole new horizons for our fantastic teachers all across this country. And as I look at this, and I expect as you look at it, we recognize that this is just a beginning.

The administration's high performance computing and communications initiative proposes developing a national information network. Now, this network would offer high-speed computing capabilities to research and educational institutions. And it also would give experts the experience necessary to develop a broader, privately-operated national information network. Such an infrastructure would allow all Americans to share quality information and entertainment when and where they want, and at a reasonable cost.

This amazing beginning equips us to take on the challenge of democracy, symbolized again in your poster by our Constitution. Thomas Jefferson once wrote, "A democratic society depends upon an informed and educated citizenry." Jefferson knew that education is not a trivia game, a contest to acquire little scraps of data. A sound education informs our passion and protects our values and instills respect for the truth. Information is democracy's greatest and surest weapon and our world's greatest and surest hope.

I expect—well, put it this way—I know that you don't often get credit as revolutionaries. Too often, people think of the library and information science professionals as people who go around saying, "Shhhhhhh!"—do that for a living. But in fact—and this is the way we look at it in the Bush family, and I say family advisedly—Barbara is my anchor to windward in all of this—you preserve democracy's greatest resource, the ideas that have helped reshape an entire world.

Earlier this year—and I hope all are familiar with it—we introduced a new education strategy. America 2000 we call it. America 2000 isn't another slogan, wrap-around some proposed legislation. America 2000 calls for a revolution in American education. It challenges all Americans to raise expectations, to pledge genuine accountability, and above all, to create a new generation of American schools. And when we say "new generation," we're not just talking about putting a coating of paint on an old way of educating; we're talking about really a revolution in American schools. It sets out to transform a nation at risk into a nation of students. And it urges everyone to make our communities places where learning will happen.

Libraries and information services stand at the center of this revolution. And today, our more than 15,000 public libraries serve nearly 70 percent of our population, they loan 1.3 billion items each year, and they use less than 1 percent of our tax dollars. I think you'll agree, that is quite a bargain. Our libraries serve as the schoolrooms for lifetime learning and the launching pads for our future.

All of you involved with this conference have made an invaluable contribution to the progress of American life. And so, I look forward to receiving your policy recommendations, and I am committed to working with you to improve our libraries and information networks and to carry America 2000 forward.

J. Robert Oppenheimer said it beautifully: "The unrestricted access to knowledge may make a vast, complex, ever more specialized and expert technological world—nevertheless a world of human community."

So together, I think we will ensure an America of the greatest technological and human success. The potential is limitless. And this is an exciting time to be alive, and I can tell you, I view it as a fantastically exciting time in our history to have the honor of being President of the United States.

So, thank you all very much for your part in shaping the future. I don't think you can be a President and live in that magnificent house down the road there without thinking about the future. And to do that, we have to count our blessings for the past. We have to count our blessings for what we call a Thousand Points of Light as well, and that is men and women—a volunteer commitment, getting out there and helping others and setting standards that the rest of the world admires and respects. And that is where each and every one of you come in.

Thank you, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:50 p.m. in Hall A of the Washington Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Jean Curtis, executive director of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services; Richard Akeroyd, vice chairman of the White House Advisory Committee on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services; and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan.*

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## The E-Report

### Status of Federal Electronic Information

July 18, 1991

1991-02

Agency	Item #	Class #	Title/Format	Status
Commerce	0130-U	C 59.24:	Regional Economic Information System CD-ROM	Will appear on survey # 91-001. Survey return date is 9/13/91.





# Update to the List of Classes

July 16, 1991

1991-10

Class no.	Item no.	Change/Notice
A 13.42/26:		Class replaced by A 13.80:.. Discontinue item 0079-A-03.
A 13.34/27:		Class replaced by A 13.79:.. Discontinue item 0079-A-05.
A 13.42/28:		Class replaced by A 13.88:.. Discontinue item 0079-A-02.
A 13.42/29:		Class replaced by A 13.78:.. Discontinue item 0079-A-04.
A 92.12:	0021-F-05	Frequency changed to 8 times a year.
A 93.29/2:	0078-A	Title changed to World Agriculture Current Trends and Perspectives.
A 93.48:	0078-A-01	Discontinued.
C 55.31/3:	0250-E-13	Class changed to C 55.439:, item number 0191-B-09.
D 110.12:	0359-C	Historical Bibliography (series) (MF). New.
E 1.112:	0429-H-03	PETC Review (3 times per year) (MF). New.
E 3.43/2:	0435-M	Title changed to Commercial Buildings Characteristics.
ED 1.209/2-3:	0506-C-05	Class discontinued. Future publications will be classed as ED 1.209/2:..
ED 1.303/3:	0455-G-11	New Information from the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (bimonthly) (P). New.
EP 1.103:	0431-I-09	Frequency changed to annual.
EP 1.106:	0431-I-07	Format changed to (P).
EP 5.15:	0473-B-06	Format changed to (MF).
HE 20.3325:	0506-A-11	United States Renal Data System Annual Data Report (MF). New.
HE 20.6209/7:	0500-E	Title changed to National Hospital Discharge Survey: Annual Summary.
HE 20.7309/2:	0494-K-02	Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance (annual) (MF). New.
HE 20.8231/2:	0467-A-24	Demographic Characteristics and Patterns of Drug Use of Clients Admitted to Drug Abuse Treatment Programs in Selected States: Trend Data (biennial) (MF). New.
HE 22.29/2:	0512-A-31	Directories (P). New.
HE 22.32/2:	0512-A-32	HCFA Forms Information Catalog (annual) (MF). New.
HE 22.414:	0499-H	Medicare Unique Physician Identification Number Directory (MF). New.
HH 1.1/6:	0581-H	The Secretary's Semiannual Report to Congress (MF). New.
I 27.1/4-2:	0663-A	Discontinued.
I 27.1/4-3:	0663-A	Discontinued.



# Update to the List of Classes

July 16, 1991

1991-10

Class no.	Item no.	Change/Notice
I 28.156/3:	0639-D	Minerals in... (annual) (P). New.
I 29.79/5:	0651-B-05	Environmental Assessment (series) (MF). New.
I 29.84/3-10:	0646-J-01	Preservation Tech Notes (Doors) (P). New.
I 29.86/2:	0646-N	Frequency bimonthly.
I 29.86/3:	0646-N-03	Cultural Resources Report (MF). New.
I 49.106:	0612-L	Preliminary Estimates of Waterfowl Harvest and Hunter Activity in the United States During the Hunting Season (annual) (MF). New.
I 49.106/2:	0612-L	Trends in Duck Breeding Populations, 1955- (annual) (MF). New.
I 49.106/3:	0612-L	Preliminary Estimates of Age and Sex Compositions of Ducks and Geese Harvested in the Hunting Season in Comparison with Prior Years (annual) (MF). New.
I 49.106/4:	0612-L	Sandhill Crane Harvest and Hunter Activity in the Central Flyway During the Hunting Season (annual) (MF). New.
I 49.106/7:	0616-A-01	Catalog of Training (FY) (P). New.
IA 1.1/3:	0672-M	Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress (MF). New.
J 26.		Bureau name change to Bureau of Justice Assistance.
J 28.29:	0718-A-07	Annual Evaluation Report on Drugs and Crime: A Report to the President, the Attorney General and the Congress (P). New.
J 29.13/2:	0968-H-16	Profile of Jail Inmates (quinquennial) (P). New.
L 2.44:	0768-D	Title changed to Compensation and Working Conditions.
L 37.22/2:	0746-H-02	Research and Evaluation Report Series (MF). New.
LC 1.50:	0785-F	Opinion Papers (MF). New.
S 1.118/2:	0864-B-08	Correction to an item on update 1991-08.
T 1.1/5:	0923	Semiannual Report to the Congress (Office of Inspector General) (MF). New.
TD 2.50:	0982-G-41	Traffic Volume Trends (monthly) (P). New.
Y 3.F 31/21-3:9/rel.	1061-G-01	This class replaced by Y 3.F 31/21-3:14-3/. Item number remains the same.

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